The Bombay Gazette,

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. Renner, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain Renner on board, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The celebrated ex Royal Mail Ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 Tons Register, J. Gillies, Commander. This ship has very superior accommodation for Saloon Passengers; the Cabin being 75 feet long. Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites will be found by the ship, with the exception of Wines &c., which can be obtained at the Bar on reasonable terms.

For Terms of Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

21st May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 26th May, at 2 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 23rd May 1862.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Mair, will be despatched to Surat, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 1, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Duncan will land the same without delay at their risk and expence.

Captain Duncan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 39 per dozen Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Four Millions (4,000,000) of Pucka Bricks will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Canara, at Sirsy, up to 1 P. M. of the 30th June next.

The Bricks are to be delivered at Belikul Cove in Sudashewghur Bay and at various points on the River bank between Sudashewghur and Kadra (20 miles) in such proportions as shall be hereafter decided on by the Executive Engineer.

One million Bricks must be delivered before the 1st December 1862, another million before the 1st March 1863, and the remainder before the 1st June 1863.

Each brick to be 8½ inches in length, 4½ inches in breadth and 2 inches in depth; all unsound bricks will be rejected.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Contract must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reasons for the rejection of a tender.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID Baritone Concertina, made expressly for India, the Instrument is perhaps the best ever seen in India, and was made expressly for the Owner by Boosey and Sons. Apply to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

May 17th, 1862.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Ejector and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mauockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort,—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for anything required.

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SICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
MINTON, LEVER from 9 inch 3 inch barrels.
KINGS, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

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McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 24th May, A Grand Display of Equestrian, Gymnastic, Accrobatic and Hippodromatic Feats.

All to be seen this Evening at Half Price.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THOSE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements, are now required to do so at once at my Office, in Oak Lane, Fort.

W. C. SILLAR,
Bombay, 16th May 1862. Commandant.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

FOUND.

ONE LARGE WOODEN BEAM, measuring about from 30 to 40 feet in length, floating by the Ship's side; whoever shall apply for the same with proper Mark to Captain Knight on board the Ship *Sir J. Mandeville* within three days from this date, shall be delivered on paying the expenses.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public are cautioned against receiving the same; and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 20449, 03020, 11162, 17912, 09972, 22369, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commander *Bursorah Merchant.*

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular care* under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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The Law of Bankruptcy. By J. Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
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——— Principal and Surety. By E. Lawrance, Jun.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY,
LIMITED.
COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Ferozepore.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's vessels.

Indus, Captain Webster.
Satlej, Captain Johnston.
Rifle, Captain Fergus on.
Jhelum, (building.)

Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan, carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay May 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and the Upper Indus.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has made arrangements for carrying goods and passengers between Kurrachee and Mithunkote.

The Punjab Government is also making arrangements for the regular transit of Steamers and Flats from Mithunkote to Kalabagh and back; so that goods and passengers from Kurrachee can be forwarded to the Stations situated Trans Indus.

For rates of freight and all other particulars apply in London to John Bourne, 9 Billiter Street; in Calcutta to John Bessemere, 13 Strand; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Steet.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Calcutta and Allahabad.

The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

Ganges, 400 horses power.
Jumna, 400 horses power.
Soane, 120 horses power.
Gogra, 120 horses power.

The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queen's Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
Agent to the Company for Bombay and the Punjaub.
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, in lieu of SATURDAY, the 24th, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited,
JOHN CARDNO,
Manager, Bombay.

For the Commercial Bank of India,
R ANGUS,
Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chins,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY to the Ahmedabad Municipal Commissioners, a person having a good knowledge of the English and Gujerati languages, and of official business, and if possible of surveying also; salary Rs. 125 per mensem, and the appointment to be probationary for six months. Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad before the 7th proximo, when the election will take place.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Magistrate,
and President Ahmedabad Municipal Committee.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

TO LET FOR THE RAINS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Grant's Buildings, Colaba. Apply to this Office for address.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Ross. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 9, Horuby Row Fort. Apply to F. T. S., care of the Manager *Times* Newspaper Office.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Nareelwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
2 Bungalows in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.
1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.
1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.
3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. Coupland, Esq., proceeding to England.

A very fine Grey Arab Horse..... 14 2.
A very blood Bay Arab ..... 14 3.
A Cheanut Galloway..... 14 1.
A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).
A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoule	„	2	8 „
Asparagus	„	2	10 „
Black Pudding	„	2	8 „
Do. with Truffles	„	3	8 „
Haricots Verts	„	1	8 „
Julienne Soup	„	2	4 „
Do. Do.	„	1	6 ½ Tin.
Patés Foies Truffled	„	4	4 „
Do. Snipes	„	3	4 „
Do. Larks	„	3	4 „
Do. Seal	„	3	4 „
Do. Hare	„	3	4 „
Do. Fowl	„	3	4 „
Green Peas	„	1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	„	2	8 „
Do. with Truffles	„	3	8 „
Truffles	„	9	0 „
Harricots Flagéolets	„	1	8 „
Salmon in Oil	„	3	8 „

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street, Bombay.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeepore, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTRA TRAIN TO NAREL AND CAMPOOLEE ON SATURDAYS RETURNING ON MONDAYS.

AS many of the Public Offices will be closed on Monday the 26th instant, the Return Train from Campoolee and Narel will next week, be run on Tuesday the 27th instead of on Monday the 26th instant, to the Time Bill previously advertised.

W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd May 1862.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company, Limited.

Shares Rs. 50 each—Deposit Rs. 10 per share.

APPLICATIONS for the remaining Shares reserved for Bombay Presidency will continue to be received by the Central Bank of Western India, or by the undersigned, the Agents of the Company.

26, Apollo Street. Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE
Just received ex *Vernon*—

Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	Rs.	14 p. pair
„	French Calf do.	„	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	„	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	„	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to require in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 14th January 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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FRESH OILMANSTORES of every variety—Confectionary, Grocery, Best Wines, Moselles, Champagne, Claret, Marsella and Brandy of the 1st quality.

Orders from kind Constituents, Messes at Out Station, and at the Presidency, will be thankfully received and executed with care and attention. Every thing none but unexceptionable quality; and the price is very reasonable. Printed list to be had on application to

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Meadow Street.

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FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRAZER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Frazer's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the use and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in this Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Cassetley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of the LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no other recommendation for the continued support of the public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wines, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*
Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Honckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mitchell & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
George Henry Whyting.

Sub-Manager.
William James Hayes.

The Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidance of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES ALLEN LAWSON has retired from our Partnership, and his Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on 7th Instant.

LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Cochin, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims on, or indebted to the Estate of the late Captain Thomas Hawk Blair, H. M.'s 19th Regiment, Bombay N. I., are requested to communicate the same to the Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date.

C. M. BARROW, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Mahidpoor, 17th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons who may have any claim against Gopoobaee Sadasewjee and his Son Ramchundra Gopoobaee Hindoos, residing on the Girgaum Fallow Road, or either of them, are hereby required to produce his, her or their respective claims for adjustment before Messrs. Kelly & Hore, Solicitors, Bombay, at their Office on the Bombay Green, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Edulbee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	„	Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	„	Pts. „ „	16
	No. 3	Yello „	26
	„	Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	„	Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	„	Pts. „ „	9
	Brand Cutler & Co.		39
Champagne	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand U. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		32
	„	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling Nonpareil		32
	„	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
Hock	„	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Brasmberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
	Black Beal		28
	„	Pts.	14
Port	Red Seal		22
	„	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	„ „	30
	Pale	Brown „	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green „	28
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„	„	(Yellow „)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
„	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
„	„	Pts.	21
Curacoa	„	Bottles	42
„	White	„	42
„	„	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„	„	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„	„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... „ 24 „
A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs.	18	per doz. Quarts
Pope Clément	„	21	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„	22	„ „
Chateau Lafitte	„	26	„ „
Chateau Margaux	„	26	„ „
Chateau Haut Brion	„	27	„ „

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

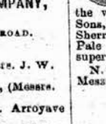
Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Santerres.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao..... } Liqueurs.
Maraschino..... }
Anizettie..... }
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.



The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 24th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16 1. to 2 .
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03 16d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madra	30 days' sight.....	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	24 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	50	3 do.	12½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	36 do.
Central Bank of W. India.	150	2½ do.	½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares.....	87.4.9	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....		2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nom. [ab. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company..	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,750	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clarke Iond Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 50 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	150	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	500	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company....	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 210 Nominal
Carolus, ... do.
Mexican Dollars..... ,, 207 do.
German Crowns..... ,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... ,, 205
New Silver ..... ,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 10-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 5s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) .....£1 19s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China ..... No enquiry.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 23rd, 1862.)

COTTON at Oomras :— Per Candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 215 to 243
New Dholleras, and Bhowniggur ..... ,, 213 to 214
New Oomrawtee ..... ,, 210 to 212
New Gundy ..... ,, 225 to 226
New Dharwar Sea-coast ..... ,, 205 to 207
New Surat, and Nuggar ..... ,, 210 to 215
New Kurrachee ..... ,, 204 to 205
Kandeish ..... ,, 205 to 210
New Pondicherry ..... ,, 225 to 226
New Acotee ..... ,, 230 to 235
New Manglore ..... ,, 2.9 to 2.6
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1 038 to 1,610
SEEDS—Linseed, Canarese ..... Rs. 5-5 to 6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gingelly ..... ,, 6-14 to 7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal ..... ,, 26 to 27

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning)

THE Import Market during the early part of the fortnight exhibited much activity, and a further advance was established in the prices of many staple makes of Grey Piece Goods which changed hands to a large extent. Latterly the market assumed a quiet tone, the European houses abstaining from further speculation, and there was a slight decline in prices from the highest point. Since the last two or three days, however, the market has again recovered its former activity; holders continue to be firm, and dealers are purchasing with more spirit than hitherto. On the whole, the prices are steady, and in some cases, have recovered the decline of last week. Bleached and Printed Fabrics are still dull and unchanged in value. Twist is in excellent demand at an advanced rate. Metals of all kinds are generally dull of sale, and not much change in value.

The Export Market is firm and active, and prices of both Cotton and Linseed continue to rule high.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—During the fortnight a large business has been done in *Grey Goods*, chiefly *Grey Shirtings*, at prices in several instances higher than those quoted in our last. *Grey Shirtings* of nearly all makes are in active request and large sales have been effected during the fortnight at advanced rates. *Grey Longcloths* continue dull and are unchanged in value. *Grey Domestics* are quite unasked for. *Grey Drills* maintain their former value. *Grey T Cloths*, principally 4 lbs. to 42 lbs. Blue End, attract much attention, and the prices of these descriptions show an advance. *Grey Mulmulpallums* have changed hands to a large extent, fetching higher rates; the demand continues good. *Grey Printers* maintain former values. *Grey Jaconets* up to ten pick makes and 45 in. have are still in good request at very firm rates; other makes are dull. *Grey Mulls* are quiet. In *Grey Cambrics* there is not much doing.

Bleached Goods are still without improvement; the market is very quiet.

Coloured Goods and Prints are also dull, and beyond a few speculative purchases nothing has been done.

The sale of the fortnight comprises :—

(From the 10th to the 21st instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.			Rs.	A. P.
900 Pieces,	42 in. 34 yds.	7 lbs.	 4	12 0 p. pce
1500 ,,	42 in. 34 yds.	6½	 3	11 0
750 ,,	42 in. 38 yds.	9	 4	4 0
2000 ,,	40 in. 34 yds.	6	8 oz.... 4	10 0
2000 ,,	40 in. 36 yds.	7	 5	1 0
200 ,,	40 in. 36 yds.	8	 5	2 0
1500 Pieces.	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	5 0 p. pce.
2500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 5	15 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
300 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8½	 6	0 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8½	 6	1 0
500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	0 0
1250 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 4	15 0
850 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	5 0
1500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	0 0
1500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 5	0 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	0 0
3500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	2 0
2500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	7 0
1500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	14 4	12 0
7000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	2 0
4000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
3300 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
950 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	7 0
950 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
450 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
1950 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	5	4 3	11 0
500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	2 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	1 0
2000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	2 5	4 0
1500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	8 0
450 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8½	 6	2 0
5000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	7 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
2000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	2 0
500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7½	 5	5 0
800 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	2 5	12 0
850 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 4	13 0
50 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	12 5	14 0
2000 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8	 5	14 0
150 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	0 0
650 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	9	 6	12 0
3407 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	6	14 5	7 0
650 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8	14 5	5 0
500 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
2000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	 5	13 0
1500 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8½	 5	12 0
750 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8	 5	12 0
12 00 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	8 0
400 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	4 6	3 0
3453 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	1 0
5000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
3000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	4 6	3 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	9	 6	8 0
1000 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	4 6	2 0
1300 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	8	8 5	14 0
950 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
2500 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	2 0
2100 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	6	 4	8 0
1850 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
2200 ,,	40 in. 33 yds.	6	 4	7 0
800 ,,	40 in. 33 yds.	6	 4	8 0
10 0 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
900 ,,	40 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	3 0
1150 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	6	12 4	14 0
1000 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	7	 5	1 0
250 ,,	45 in. 38 yds.	8	 6	0 0
Grey Long Cloth.				
1000 Pieces,	40 in. 36 yds.	9 lbs.	 5	8 0
Grey Madapollams.				
2500 Pieces,	32 in. 24 yds.	3 lbs...	Rs. 2 2	2 3 0
2500 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	 2	3 3
2000 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	 2	3 6
1000 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	2	10 oz.... 1	13 6
600 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	2	10 2	0 0
3101 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	 2	2 6
2000 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	 2	3 0
5300 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	8 2	2 0
5300 ,,	32 in. 24 yds.	3	 2	3 0
Grey Jaconets.				
1530 Pieces,	40 in. 20 yds.	2 lbs.	6 oz .. 2	3 0
2400 ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	2	12 2	9 0
2000 ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	2	12 2	9 0
2000 ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	2	 2	3 0
750 ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	2	 2	3 0
103 ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	2	 2	3 0

T. Cloth.

1000 Pieces,	39 in. 24 yds.	5 lbs. 8 oz. ...	3	10 0
6800 ,,	31 in. 24 yds.	6	3	15 0
1000 ,,	30 in. 24 yds.	4 (Blue end ...	2	11 6
Grey T Cloth (Blue End.)				
1200 Pieces,	30 in. 24 yds.	3 lbs. 14 oz...	2	9 0
5000 ,,	30 in. 24 yds.	4	2	11 6
Grey Printers.				
2600 Pieces,	20 in. 30 yds.	3 lbs. 8 oz....	2	9 6
Orange Chintz.				
500 Pieces,	¾ in. 28 yds.	.....	3	2 0
T. Red Prints.				
100 Pieces,	¾ in. 28 yds.	.....	6	8 0
T. Red Cambrics.				
420 Pieces,	33 in. 24 yds.	.....	6	0 0
T. Red Mulls.				
1300 Pieces,	40 in. 20 yds.	.....	4	10 0
3200 ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	.....	4	11 0

YARNS.—During the fortnight a firm demand has existed for both *Mule* and *Water Twists*, and we have to report a material advance in several counts. The firmness of holders checks larger operation. *Orange Yarns* have been dealt in to a small extent at dearer rates. *Green* is quiet and unchanged in value. *Turkey Red* dull and lower in value. Sales reported are :—

10	Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No. 80	.....at	As. 102 p. lb.
25	,,	Do.	,,	,, 30	..... ,,	10-11/16
25	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	12
10	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	11¾
35	,,	Do.	,,	,, 50	..... ,,	12
10	,,	Do.	,,	,, 60	..... ,,	14¼
10	,,	Do.	,,	,, 60	..... ,,	14¾
10	,,	Do.	,,	,, 70	..... ,,	15¼
4	,,	Do.	,,	,, 80	..... ,,	17¾
5	,,	Do.	,,	,, 100	..... ,,	22¾
10	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	11¾
200	,,	Water Twist	,,	,, 30	..... ,,	12¼
20	,,	Do.	,,	,, 30	..... ,,	12¾
80	,,	Do.	,,	,, 30	..... ,,	12¾
20	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	14¼
15	,,	Do.	,,	,, 30	..... ,,	12¼
45	,,	Orange Twist	400	40 50 60	,,	14
26	,,	Orange	,,	40 50. 60	,,	14¾
33	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	14-3/16
14	,,	Do.	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	14¼
15	,,	Imperial	,,	,, 40	..... ,,	13½

METALS.—Metals of all kinds continue very dull, and the quotations must be considered nominal, as only a trifling business has been done. *Copper* remains dull at previous quotations, without any transactions. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at our quotations. *Iron* shews symptoms of improvement; *English Bars* are quoted little higher, but the enquiries are still trifling; *Swedish Bars* are out of favour; *Nail Rods* and *Sheet Iron* have been more enquired for at somewhat better prices. *Steel* remains dull without change in value. *Spelter* continues steady in value and enquiry. *Tin Plates* are quoted cheaper. In *Lead* there is nothing doing. *Quicksilver* remains firm. Sales reported are :—

500	Cwt.	Copper Sheathing	at Rs. 57	0	0 p. cwt
100	Tons	Iron British Bar	,, 25	2	0 p.cwt.
150	,,	Do.	,, 25	12	0
1589	Bundles	Sheet	,, 5	14	0 p. cwt.
700	,,	Do.	,, 5	6	0
500	Cwt.	Spelter	,, 9	12	0
40	Candies	Iron Rod Nail round ...	,, 83	0	0

COALS still continue dull of sale, and prices have again receded a little. Stocks are still large.

COCHINEAL has an enquiry at Rs. 1-8 to 1-10.

SAFFRON.—The enquiry is rather dull, but prices are firmer.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market experienced a slight vacillation during the past fortnight. Soon after the departure of the last Mail, the demand slackened a little and prices declined about a few rupees; but the market rallied soon afterwards and prices rose to their former level. Enquiries are principally made after *Dholleras*, *Bhowniggur*, and *Sowgineed Dharwar* which afford the best selection; other sorts are of inferior quality and not sought after. Supplies are now arriving freely from the districts, but still they add but little to the stocks which are not adequate to the demand. Transactions reported are :—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.
135	New Broach	240½
100	Do	241
100	Do.	244
200	Dholleras	231
700	Do.	234
700	Do.	234 to 35
530	Do.	235
75	Do.	235
100	Do.	236½
1000	Do.	237
500	Do.	238
200	Do.	239
500	Do.	239 to 241
310	Do.	240
400	Do.	240½
1000	Do.	241
50	Do.	242
350	Do.	242 to 243
200	Do.	243
150	Do.& Bowmuggur	236
700	Oomrawuttee	212 to 216
800	Do.	214½
50	Akote	214½
50	Do.	235
200	Vasaval	217 (without selection)
150	Do. Surandee	230
100	Catch	236
50	Hingishaut	240
100	Dharwar Ginned	224½
100	Do.	229½

Wool.—The staple continues most in favour with native shippers. Stocks consist principally of inferior qualities. The better sorts are scarce and dearer.

OILSEEDS.—Supplies of *Linseed* continue light; and prices shew a further advance, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 as. *Rapeseed* is firmly held for Rs. 7 to 7-4 as., in the absence of supplies. *Sesame* is nominally worth Rs. 36 to 38. *Poppy Seed* can be had at Rs. 7 to 7-4 as.; *Niger Seed* at Rs. 27 to 28; and *Ground Nuts* at Rs. 26 to 27. Sale :—

5000 Cwt. Linseed ..... at Rs. 6 1 0 p. cwt

COFFEE.—Stocks still continue light, and prices must again be quoted dearer. *Mocha* and *Berbera* are held for Rs. 16 to 17, and *Malabar* for Rs. 11-4 to 11-12as.

PEPPER.—Quiet, and prices a shade weaker.

SALTPETRE.—Superior qualities are scarce and dearer.

MADDER ROOT.—Can be had at our quotations; stocks are very large.

OPIUM.—Market has improved considerably since our last under favorable advices from China combined with light importations from Malwa. We quote today Rs. 1,610 for first class opium of which however there is very little in the place.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

Money is still abundant, and we have no change to notice in the rates of discount at the Bank of Bombay, which now stand 4 per cent. for loans on deposit of Government Securities, and 6 per cent. for that on Private Bills. The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Public Deposits	,, 61,78 936
Other Deposits	,, 94,79,322
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 18,77,546
Rest	,, 3,01,767
	Rupees 2,31,22,571

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs. 17,86 054
Credits Deposits do. do. ...	,, 11,09,953
Bills discounted	,, 13,60,024
Government Securities	,, 16,46,370
Government Re-serve in Cash	,, 21,78,936
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	,, 1,50,41,234
	Rupees 2,31,22,571

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—During the fortnight, large transactions have taken place at advanced rates in Government Securities, principally in 5½ Per Cent Paper. They are now worth as follows :—Fours 95 ; Fives, 106 ; and Five-and-a-half, 113.

EXCHANGE on England has still a downward tendency. The rates at which business is done for this Mail are a shade lower than those of the last Mail, and are as follows :—Bank Bills, 2s. 03/16d. Documents 2s 07/16d. to 2s. 0½ ; and China Credits, 2s. 0½d.

On Calcutta, for Bills on demand, 1½ per cent. premium.

On China, for 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 216 for 100 dollars.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £30) at	2s.	01.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 ,,	1-1d.	,,
Do.	at 3 ,,	1s. 1½d.	,,
Do.	at 2 ,,	1s. 1½d.	,,
Do.	at 1 ,,	1s. 1½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	1½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 ,,
Do.	12	do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies in the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the CITY BANK, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering 140 lbs. each, F. and D. Pramjee Cama and Co. 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Curselee Bhimjee ; 79 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Chand Joomkha.

Steamer *Armenian*—194 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy ; 8 chests M Opium, 140 lbs., each, Runtonjee Framjee Vacha ; 367 pieces E. Teeth, 14½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vussunjee ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Adam Hajee Wooaman ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensee and Co. ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nabhabhoy ; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Poormull Chumondass ; 7½ ches s M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sirda mull Shukerchund ; 3 bales Piece Goods, 102 corges, Chandabhoy Allibhoy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case Apparels Robert Frith and Co. ; 1 case Silk Piece Goods, 60 piece's Gerry piece Good-, 15 pieces Chandabhai Allibhai.

Fort William.—185 packages Coppras, 837½ cwt., Hajeebhai Dawood and Co. ; 590 packages Cowdee, 100) cwt., 4 packages Goa Cocum, 4 cwt., Canjee Liladhur.

Prince of Wales.—Loose Wool, 121 cwt., Megjee Ruttonsee and Co. ; 4 packages Sundries, Sooadjee Kemjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Military Account, Leckie and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (Sag-ship), Prushard	... Bombay.
803	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... River Indus.
499	Chemeab, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	... Bombay.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Michison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	... Andaman Islands.
295	Cornelje, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	... Suez.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	... River Indus.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Williams...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ...	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Lennon ...	... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	... River Indus.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Seewher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. S. Co.) ...	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	... Scinde.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (dst)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kemball, (flat), Bowers ...	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Aden.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mail, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
157	Maree, (schooner)	... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
291	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pluto, (screw), White... ...	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
300	Ravee, (flat), Middle Williams...	... River Indus.
835	Satellite, 6 (paddle), Hickey ...	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, (S. S. Co.), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyar ...	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1488	Earl of Balcarres, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. April 21)
1310	Istamboul, Duncha—Jemandjee N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
903	Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
780	Maryanne, Masters—Leslie & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1163	Ajax, Masters—Remington & Co.	
1069	Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1475	Asserton, Finay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
938	Arnavian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1491	Bolgravia, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1493	Brougham Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
649	Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
609	Caughdon, Maskie—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 19)
1044	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6
985	Chevalier, Perkins—Murwanjee Framjee.	(c.l. Apr 28)
1046	Childwick bury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.	
1333	Cre-cent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Ap il 30)
848	Dalkeith, Hicks—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
1106	Electric Underwood, Commander in-Chief	(c. l. April 22)
743	Elith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—S. Bates & Co.	
1134	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1090	Grace Darling, Soames—Wm. Bowman & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1710	John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A Graham & Co.	(c.l. Apr. 21)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
848	Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.	
1210	Levant, Ferns—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
884	Lyra Chevver—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
676	Matilda Atheling, Power—S. Brodjee & Co.	(c. l. April 26)
1831	Melrose, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Morin, Wil—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
853

goods from the Railway trucks, or to load into barges admitted by tunnels underneath the ground floor. This may seem Utopian, but we believe something like it will eventually be required, and all we at present urge is that such a comprehensive scheme be now adopted for the benefit of the shippers, the Steam Navigation Companies, the Customs and Postal authorities, and the Harbour Conservators. We can afford to take time patiently to work out the details.

Considerable opposition to the choice of Waree Bunder as a site for the Railway terminus was shown by our merchants, and if that opposition was on account of its unsuitability for shipping purposes, we hope that the matter will be reconsidered. They who will have to lay out the ground know best if sidings can be put down at the Mazagon bridge, branching from the Main Line and yet running parallel to it and the sea;—or if a Dock can at a future day be projected from the sea boundary wall: these seem to us to be necessary conditions. Perhaps no one could deal more wisely with a subject affecting so many interests, than our present Governor, and we doubt not he will see that the prosperity of the Port is secured.

SOME CHANGES IN BOMBAY FROM 1829 to 1862.

25. Grant Road belongs to our time, and the theatre, too. The old theatre that stood on Bombay Green, as it could not support itself, was sold. The new one was also sold for a similar reason. There is this difference, however, between the two, that when the old one was sold, it ceased to be a theatre; whereas, the new one, notwithstanding its sale, is still a theatre, and nothing else. Although the European population of the island has increased much since the old theatre was done away with, still the Europeans cannot support a theatre. Though a change of locality might cause a larger audience to assemble, on the score of both convenience and freedom from the smell of the town drain, there are many who could not be induced to attend a theatre with any degree of frequentcy. We do not allude to those whose religious scruples would prevent them from attending. We refer to a class of gentlemen who would probably relish a good play well performed, but who, fatigued with their office labour and anxiety, sit down to dine at about 7½ P. M. or later. These gentlemen are not likely to care much about going to a theatre where the performance commences an hour after they commence their dinner. And as a taste for the pleasures of the table is apt to grow upon Europeans in this relaxing, enervating climate, it is altogether out of the question, setting aside all other considerations, to expect gentlemen who have imbibed that taste, to become post prandial play-goers. In most families, the evening's domestic recreations are or ought to be sufficiently attractive to keep the members within doors, and to attract thither others who may not possess at home the same means of amusement and relaxation. And as these domestic entertainments are in India more general than they are in Britain, they supply in a great measure the place of our English public amusements, such as the opera, the theatre, the public concert and the oratorio. The English stage in Bombay must generally fail to attract a Native audience, from the difficulty Natives in general feel in following and keeping up with the frequently rapid utterance of the actor, expressed in a foreign language. This is an obstacle which is never much felt in the circus, which, in consequence, can always calculate upon a tolerably large Native audience. As then the manager of the theatre must calculate chiefly upon the early dining, English-speaking portion of the community for his audience, and as this class do not like to keep inordinately late hours, his enterprise is not likely to prove very successful.

26. Proceeding Northwards we come, on the left side, upon two neat buildings, one of them supporting a tower or a steeple: these are, a Jews' synagogue and school, which have been recently erected by our liberal and wealthy townsman, David or Daood Sasoon, merchant.

27. A little farther, in the same direction and on the same side, is seen Christ Church, commonly called Byculla Church, and which is reputed to be the most *fashionable* place of public worship in Bombay. Possibly, it has acquired this epithet from the fact of its being the most numerously attended church. As to exclusiveness, there is nothing of the sort there; it is attended by all classes, from the Governor to the pensioned private soldier, as well as by the girls and boys of the neighbouring schools, also by the poor widow and orphan.

28. To the North of the Church is the Bombay Education Society's Press. We remember when the Society had no press. It is now a very extensive establishment in which printing is done in the Oriental languages as well as in English, and lithography and book-binding are executed. The manner in which the work is performed in its various branches is alike creditable to the indefatigable and intelligent superintendent, Mr. J. Firth and to the Society whom he serves.

29. We will now turn the corner to the left and thus get to Beliasis Road, at the corner of it is situated a house for the reception of poor Natives. It is called a *dhuramsalla*, or poor house. It was erected by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. at a cost of Rs. 75,000, "50,000 were sunk as an endowment. Sir Jamsetjee giving besides these two splendid sums, a contribution of 300 rupees a month for the maintenance of the establishment." This poor's asylum was opened in May 1847.

30. Turning into Bellasis Road, we observe, before we reach Tardeo, a couple of tall chimneys vomiting black smoke, which does not tend to sweeten or brighten the bungalows on the hill above. The chimneys are found on a nearer approach to belong to two Cotton Spinning and Weaving factories, belonging to two Joint Stock Companies. Between the two factories a third is in the course of erection; others, too, are being erected on Parell Road.

31. A little farther, towards Mahaluxmee, you come to the "Crow's Nest," elevated, as its name implies, high above the road on the brow of the hill. This house was for many years a residence for the classics, possibly the temple in which they were more sincerely and habitually worshipped than they were in any other about Bombay. The character of the place has not fallen in our estimation by the change in becoming an asylum in which orphans are fed, clothed and educated. The "Presbyterian Female Orphanage" which now occupies the "Nest" was instituted by several benevolent ladies and gentlemen, "for the children of parents, one or both of whom may have been natives of Scotland," or who were "of the Presbyterian persuasion;" from which it is seen that the benefits of the institution are not limited to children of Scotch descent. Subscriptions on behalf of this and the male orphanage will be received by the "Treasurer or Secretaries, Presbyterian Male Orphanage, Bombay."

32. We pass on to Mahim, and take a glance at the causeway constructed at the expence of the late respected Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and his worthy lady. It was opened on the 8th of April 1835 by the then Governor, Sir George Arthur. Probably, few Europeans who now traverse that Velard, have crossed the Mahim Creek in the post boat, or in any other boat, to Bandora. If they have not performed this common-place feat, they will scarcely be in a position to appreciate at its full value the boon which the Parsee baronet and his lady conferred on the public in general, and especially on the farmers and others who use that route to bring into Bombay market the products of Salsette—when they performed the good work of uniting the islands of Bombay and Salsette. May the slabs that bear their names never be defaced.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

THROUGH the politeness of Mr. Reynell, of the Ice House, we were favoured yesterday with a basket of the finest American apples that we ever saw in India. They have just arrived by the Ice ship that is now discharging her precious cargo. They are very large, in the most perfect state of preservation, and of the finest flavor. They throw our mangoes entirely into the shade; and nothing could be more refreshing in this hot weather. We would remind the lovers of this delicious fruit that it will not long retain its freshness and flavor in this climate, and that to be enjoyed it should be eaten while it possesses these qualities. The apples are all so sound that they can be sent without risk to the hills, and to almost any distance, if despatched at once. Mr. Reynell is entitled to public thanks for providing so refreshing a treat in these hot days.

TODAY being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the band of H. E. the Governor will not play on the Esplanade.

WE understand that all the Public Offices will be closed this day on account of its being the anniversary of H. M.'s Birthday. The Police Courts will be closed during the whole of the day. The Banks will close on Monday instead of to-day.

THE Merchant Steamer *Armenian*, Captain McTavish, which leaves our harbour this day for China, &c., carries on board eight hundred and sixteen and a half chests of Malwa opium and about four hundred bales of Cotton.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We are requested to announce that the Gentlemen Amateurs' Club, which has been recently organised by a few intelligent Parsee youths, will make their first appearence this evening on the stage of the Grant Road Theatre, under the patronage of a Parsee Gentleman. The performance will consist of the delivery of a variety of Gujeratee songs in eulogy of Prince Albert, Lord Canning, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Harkness and others. In the intervals will be enacted two or three short farces on local subjects.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain H. W. King, to Aden and Suez, today at 5 P. M.:—

For Suez.—Mr. R. E. Latham; Mr. McCulloch; Mr. W. Grant.

For Malta—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar.

For Marseilles—Colonel McMahon, 44th Regt.; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. Bolton; Major Trevelyan; Captain Laughton; Mr. Tweedie; Mr. Hooper; Captain G. Sim; Mr. R. E. Egerton, C. S.; Mr. R. Newton; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McDougal; Mr. Mellier; Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee; Mr. Sorabjee Framjee and a servant; Mr. Framjee Shapoorjee; Mr. Peroshaw Cowasjee Pochajee, and a servant; Mr. L. O. Wallace; Mr. Francis Clough; Misses L. and S. and Master Clough; Mr. Coke; Mr. H. B. Lindsay; Mr. Comber: Mr. and Mrs. West; infant and a native servant.

For Southampton.—Commander Foulerton, R. N.; Mr. Farrer, 94th Foot; Lieut. G. C. Giradot, 3rd Regt. N. I.; Mr. B. F. Farnham; Revd. H. H. Brereton; Colonel Mundy, 19th Regt.; Mr. C. Forster, I. N.; Mrs. Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Master Born; Mr. and Mrs. Tickell; Mrs. Wilkinson, and child; Mrs. Barne and child; Mrs. Leeds; Mr. S. Brooke; Mr. and Mrs. Coulthard and child; Major and Mrs. Nightingale and two children; Dr. H. J. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoadley and daughter; Colonel Freeth; Mr. and Mrs. Keily, Senior; Mrs. Keily, Junior; Captain and Mrs. Cahusac.

WE beg to intimate that our OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

List of Passengers. | Self-Government in India. Annual Report on the Moral and Material Progress of the Port Office of India for 1860-61.
Latest Intelligence. | The Budget.
Heads of Intelligence. | The Income tax of the Budget.
General Summary of News. | Indian Intelligence. Bengal. Sylhet. Central Asia.
Bombay:—Local. | The Bombay Sepoy.
Bombay Municipal Corporation. | Bombay Police Force.
Address to Mr. Wilson. | Bombay Trade.
Wreck. | Bombay Prices Current.
Original Correspondence. | Shipping Intelligence. Vessels in Bombay Harbour. Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Topics of the Time. | Births, Marriages & Deaths.
Her Majesty's Justices of Peace. | Commercial Gazette. Reports from Bombay, Madras, Mauritius, Aden, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Manilla, Batavia, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Liverpool, London, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste, Venice, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, Jamaica, Havana, Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
The Moral Condition of Nations.
Bengal Administration Report.
Subordinate Medical Fund.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 23rd May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*Charles Wright* and six other seamen were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Martin Luther*.

Mr. Barton for the prosecution.

From the evidence of the master of the ship, Captain *McCready*, it appeared that the prisoners had refused to work after six o'clock on the previous evening. They had been at work from six o'clock in the morning in getting out coals with which the ship was loaded. The Captain said that it was a case of emergency to get the ship unloaded that night as he wanted to get her into dock. It appeared that there were twenty men employed on the work and that cargo was discharged at the rate of forty tons a day.

The Prisoners, in their defence said that they had worked from six in the morning until six in the evening. Some of them complained of being very much fatigued and that they could not work much longer. Two of them said that they had not been asked to turn to, another said that he was willing to go to his work this morning. One of the prisoners said that there was no management in the ship and that they had been working in a burning sun for twelve hours.

The Master was then recalled and said that when the men were kept at work late at night they had time given them in the morning. They had begun work at 6 o'clock in the morning and knocked off a few minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening. He admitted that it was a pretty good day's work, but if they had wrought over their time in the evening, he said that he would give it them in the morning. He only wanted them to work for about half an hour longer.

The Prisoners all expressed their willingness to go to work as usual.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoners had no business to refuse to work when ord ed to do so by the captain, as it was for him to know when they were required to work. After cautioning the prisoners, His Worship ordered them to be discharged and taken on board.

A SHIP'S CARPENTER BREAKING HIS ARREST.—*Benjamin Taylor*, carpenter, on board the ship *Earl of Balcarres*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to remain in his cabin when ordered to do so by the chief officer of the ship.

The chief officer of the ship stated that on the evening of the 21st instant, he ordered the prisoner to remain in his cabin, and he went thither. Afterwards the prisoner came to him to report the water in the ship, which it was his duty to do when he was not a prisoner. The next morning witness found him on deck at his carpenter's work, he having thus a second time disobeyed the orders of his superior officer. Upon his being again ordered to go to his cabin he refused to do so. The prisoner was ordered under arrest on the first occasion for being impertinent.

The Prisoner, in his defence, said that he did not think that he had done anything wrong to warrant his being put in his cabin, so that he thought it best to go to his duty.

HIS WORSHIP said that it was the first time that he had heard of a man having been charged with breaking his arrest. Although such a charge as the above could not be entertained, yet there could be no doubt that he had disobeyed the lawful commands of his superior officer in refusing to remain in his cabin. His Worship was of opinion that the present case did not call for any punishment; but he advised the prisoner not to commit himself in that way again, or he would be liable to be severely punished. His Worship then ordered the prisoner to be discharged and sent on board.

THE MURDER IN THE 23RD REGIMENT N. L. I.—The prisoner *Doorga Moorye*, was again placed at the bar.

We were informed that Mr. Oliver proceeded to the scene of the murder on Thursday afternoon, and in company with the Adjutant of the Regiment and Inspector Lockley, made a very close and searching examination of the house of the deceased Havildar and of that part of the lines where the murder took place. Amongst other places his Worship particularly noticed the spot where the witness Gopal Goojur said that he saw the prisoner stumble over the stone near the unfortunate Havildar's hut. There is a stone situated as described by the witness, and which has the appearance of having been displaced, and is directly in the way a person would be supposed to go after having left the deceased's hut to go in the direction indicated by Gopal Goojur. There is also a hole in the wall of the deceased's hut which would be sufficient to admit rays of light on a moonlight night, like that on which the murder took place, so that it seemquite probable that there was sufficient light to enable a person outside to see where a man was inside, and which would enable the murderer to see clearly the position in which the unfortunate deceased was lying at the time. His Worship then inspected minutely the position of the different huts and ordered a plan of the premises to be prepared, so that it might be produced at the trial if considered necessary.

Lieutenant W. H. Rose, Adjutant of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I. was called and examined, he said.—On the 21st instant at about 2 o'clock in the morning, from information which I received, I went to the lines of the Regiment and entered the Havildar's hut. I saw him lying on his bed. He addressed me as I came beside him and said, "I am dying." I then asked Hain who had done the deed. He said "I did not see." Another man who was present, and standing close by said, "you must tell the Adjutant what you told the Subadar Major just now." The Havildar then said "it was Doorga Moorye who did it, I did not see it, but it is the work of no other than he." I then asked for Doorga Moorye, and he was pointed out to me standing close by. I asked him what he had to say to this. He denied all knowledge of the matter. At that moment Gopal Goojur was brought forward to me, and he said in presence and hearing of the prisoner, that he was awoke by hearing a report which he fancied to be the morning gun, he got up in his hut, and he did not, he saw Doorga Moorye come out of Havildar Tackoor Pursad's house, and he then ran his own, passing along close in front of him. He made a further statement corresponding with the evidence I heard him give here yesterday. I do not recollect the prisoner making any reply or observation with reference to the statement made by Gopal Goojur, I then ordered the prisoner to be placed in confinement, shortly after this a doolie arrived and I caused the Havildar to be lifted up in his bedding and put in the doolie and sent to the Hospital. About an hour afterwards, I went with Colonel Whitehill to the Regimental Quarter Guard, where the prisoner was confined. Colonel Whitehill asked him why he had shot the Havildar. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the matter. Colonel Whitehill then said to him, "you know that on a former occasion you stated that the Havildar bore enmity towards you." The prisoner replied "yes, he did bear enmity towards me, which is the reason this charge has been made against me; and he was the cause of my getting fifty lashes." About eight o'clock in the morning I went to the Lines with Inspector Lockley, to the deceased's house, and on lifting up a mat which covered the *chibootra*, or bed place, I saw Inspector Lockley put his finger in the hole, and move about the earth, and a bullet became visible. I believe this to be the same bullet, (

should possess the most powerful ships for the time being. Three years ago there were thought to be wooden line-of-battle ships; a twelvemonth later the Warrior was the favourite, and now a two-gun Shield-Ship seems rising into favour. These changes, however, if they are judiciously met, would not impose upon us any extraordinary obligations. We are always shipbuilding. We launch so many new vessels a-year as a matter of course, and have only to give these vessels the newest and most approved form. If we do but abstain from useless work and avoidable expenditure, the ordinary votes of our Estimates would probably carry us through all these vicissitudes of fashion, and leave us with money saved into the bargain.

NEW SCHEMES AND THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Economist, April 12.)

A close observer once said, "When you see many Currency pamphlets advertised, you may be sure that money is dear; when you see many Companies advertised, you may be sure money is cheap. When people have no money, they begin to inquire what it is; when they have much money, they begin to muddle it away." We by no means concur in the censure on Currency pamphlets or the censure on Companies implied in these words; both are excellent in their way, and sometimes both may be necessary to us. Still the number of schemes just now commenced and promulgated is a matter for careful consideration.

It may be broadly said that a time of cheap money not only is the only time when many new schemes *will* be proposed, but likewise the only time when they *ought* to be proposed. Such schemes involve one and all of them, in different amounts and with different degrees of postponement, a draft on our national capital, and it is only when capital is abundant that we can afford such drafts. A time of plenty is a time of invention, and we can then afford to try experiments which we could not at a scarce time. Just now we are especially able to afford them. Trade is slack, and probably will be slacker, and this commercial inaction brings with it daily a superfluity of capital and a reduction in the rate of interest. As we know, money is a drug in Lombard street. Just after the payment of the dividends the Banking Department of the Bank of England stands thus:—

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	£
Public deposits	5,625,314
Private Deposits	16,336,169
Seven-day bills	673,765
	22,635,248

and the reserve is 10,383,600. We have nearly seventeen millions of bullion, and this at a time when our reserve is always rather less than usual from the large payments on account of the interest on the National Debt, and from the payment of salaries, &c., at the close of a quarter, which always takes some money out of the Bank of England and scatters it in small driblets through the nation.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that we have money enough for any undertakings which we may wish to begin. But the difficulty lies in the choice of undertakings. Many of the schemes which now try to attract the public are good; but some of them, by the mere doctrine of chances, must also be bad. Nor can any certain rule be laid down for the general guidance of the whole public. Business would be infinitely easier than it now is if a few precepts or a *doctrinaire* theory could tell us how to invest capital in it. But no rule may be laid down which is very simple, and, if acted on, would be very efficacious. People should only *engage in what they understand*. Money is a serious thing, and we should only invest it in undertakings we comprehend, and venture it in risks we appreciate. Of course this rule will deter many people—most people who have not received some vestige of a business education—from many promising and from some really profitable investments. But people who have not received a business education must not expect to understand matters of business so well as those who have received it. There is no royal road to the knowledge of money matters, and those who fancy that there is, will exhibit their vanity by a diminution of their income. If country clergymen,—if maiden ladies will engage in undertakings which it requires a practised mind to estimate, and much effort even of that practised mind to comprehend and master, they must not complain of the fate which they may expect, and which in some sense they deserve. Involuntarily victims may claim our pity, but *voluntary* victims must not hope for it.

There is one class of loans which seems particularly favoured at the present time, and which in some respects should be particularly favoured. We mean loans to foreign Governments. England is now rich in floating capital from an exceptional cause. The civil war in America has somewhat affected all the world, but it has affected us more than any other nation, because our relations are much closer and more intimate with her than those of any others. We are richer in floating cash just now than any one else is, and it is therefore desirable that we should lend some of that cash to others. When we were poor some time ago we attracted wealth from other countries by the offer of an enormous rate of interest. This, it is true, was not the act of our Government, which was not a borrower, which did not contribute to the stringency of our money market. It was the demand of English commerce for the means of carrying it on which attracted bullion from the rest of the world. English commerce makes just now no similar demand. England has a surplus, and foreigners have justly asked for that surplus if they can give a satisfactory equivalent. The foreign demand is, it is true, a demand from foreign Governments, not from foreign merchants. But in principle this difference is not important. The plenty of one nation, caused in what manner soever, should supply the scarcity of others caused in what manner soever. The important feature is, that there is a glut of the want, but the nature of the security. And the rule which we just now inculcated for all investments, is applicable to this investment almost more than to any other. Let only those persons lend to foreign Governments who understand, or believe they understand, the financial position of those Governments. Let them not part with their cash till they know by what sort of persons it will be handled, in what sort of undertakings it will be invested, and what is the nature of the country to which they will have to look for repayment. Foreign knowledge should precede not follow, foreign investment. This might seem obvious, yet how often are such loans effected, only because the lender has heard the loan is a "legal thing,"—has seen a paragraph stating that the loan is taken readily,—has seen that for a day or two the scrip is at a premium. Persons who lend real money upon contemptible data, will be despised rather than pitied if their loan should never be repaid them.

The newest peculiarity in the present state of things is the facility of obtaining advances on new shares or new scrip. Formerly, when the deposits in the London market were much smaller, speculation with borrowed money was far less than it now is; and what there was was exclusively conducted by a costly system of commissions and continuations in the Stock Exchange. Nowadays the Joint Stock Banks lend largely on Stock Exchange securities of good repute. And it is easier for an individual operator to speculate largely than in former times it used to be; he has now only to provide a "margin," and many persons have means for this who could not find enough for the total purchase money. It has been doubted whether this change was beneficial, but we think it has been decidedly so, and for reason. It at once creates a discriminating criterion of shares, which, if not accurate and unfailing, is nevertheless valuable and excellent as far as it goes. Shares on which a banker will lend are presumably at least better than other shares on which he refuses to lend. The banker is a skilled *taster*, who rejects the grossly bad, and approves only the partially excellent. The greater therefore the influence which is given to him, the greater is the chance that sound public opinion will speedily be created; the greater will be the encouragement to beneficial enterprise; the smaller will be the opportunity for knavish fraud, the smaller the pains of innocent folly.

THE COTTON FAMINE. ITS FACTS AND ITS EFFECTS.

(From the Economist, April 12.)

"HAPPY," it has been said, "is that nation whose annals are "dull and uneventful." Happy, no doubt, is the nation, but wretched are the journalists thereof. A war, a great catastrophe, a novel or difficult political question, or in a "difficulty" in public life,—these, in short, wise men or busy men or benevolent men would most deprecate and deplore,—is a veritable God-send to the writer who has week by week to cater for the interest and instruction of his fellow-citizens. Now that the education controversy has been compromised and that all immediate risk of a rupture with the United States is over, there would be scarcely any matter of importance to discuss in our domestic policy, and we should be very hard-up indeed were it not for the American civil war, and the reflex action of the conflict between the Merrimac and the Monitor. There is, however, one grave question, of foreign origin indeed, but of vast menace and magnitude at home, which is every hour growing in prominence and seriousness, and which we cannot look too promptly or too firmly. We allude to the scarcity of cotton and its consequences to our trade, our population, and our revenue.

Eight months ago the public took great interest in this matter, and felt considerable alarm in reference to it. Since then, though the danger and the suffering have been really and ceaselessly increasing, the general attention paid to it has been as steadily diminishing. This has been partly owing to those mitigating circumstances which we have more than once explained, partly to the length of time which has elapsed without any actual catastrophe, partly also to the unexampled and exemplary patience with which the distress undoubtedly experienced by our manufacturing population has been borne. It is now desirable that the actual position of affairs should be once more brought before our readers, in order that they may acquire some adequate conception as to what may have to be endured and what will probably have to be done.

The facts of the case are simply these. From two-thirds to three-fourths of our usual consumption of cotton comes from America. For nine months or more this supply has been wholly cut off. In ordinary years, between the 1st of September (the commencement of the *cotton year*) to the present date, about two millions and a quarter of bales are shipped from the ports of the United States to Great Britain. This year within the same dates we may say that *none* has been received. The *usual* stock of American cotton is about 600,000 bales. The *actual* stock is only about 150,000 bales. The *usual* price is 7d. per lb. The *present* price is 13d. The quantity *usually* on its way hither at this time is 300,000 bales. *Now* there are not probably 300 bales afloat. To set against this alarming deficiency, we last year imported about double our usual quantity from India which supplied us with nearly a million of bales. But to all appearance this was a spasmodic effort, which it is scarcely probable can be kept up. Our present *stock* of Indian cotton is 100,000 bales larger than last year. But the *quantity afloat*—the quantity that has to arrive before the end of June is 100,000 bales *less*, according to the best calculations,—199,000 bales against 293,500, in 1861. The inevitable result is that nearly all mills are on "short time"; many are stopped altogether; and, as a rule, the operatives who are still employed are only earning about half their usual wages. Every week, too, makes the matter worse. The consumption of cotton continues; the export continues; the arrivals come in slowly and inadequately; stocks are regularly decreasing; and the amount of earnings on which the working population of Lancashire and the other cotton districts have to subsist grows scantier day by day.

Nor is there any—we do not say reasonable, but any possible—prospect of early amendment or relief. Granting the best that the most sanguine hopes can anticipate—viz., that the civil war in America may come to an end in one way or another in three months—say by the end of June. Granting that the moment preliminaries of peace are signed, the blockade will be raised without waiting for the arrangement of all the difficult and nearly insoluble questions which must arise as soon as negotiations are commenced. Granting that the planters begin to pack and forward their cotton to the ports as instantaneously and as rapidly as they can. Still—considering that much of the *bagging* necessary for the cotton has to be imported, that ships which are to transport it are not still on this side of the Atlantic, and that the usual modes of river and land carriage have been dreadfully disorganised by the war—we could not *receive* any quantity in England before the middle of September. That is to say, we have only 150,000 bales of American cotton to last us for *six months*;—at our usual rate of consumption, this would last us scarcely *four weeks*. For at least six months, then, we shall, on the most favourable supposition, have to work on half time and to live on half wages,—*having been doing this for several months already*. Now, what must be the condition of even the most frugal population who for three quarters of a year find half their income cut away, and many of whom have no income at all?

Nor must our readers jump to the conclusion that even hitherto, because there has been little clamour, there has therefore been little distress. The character of the artisan population of the North is not as well understood among us as it deserves. They are very sturdy and very patient. Though prompt to resent anything like wrong or any suffering that appears to spring from injustice, they show wonderful endurance of all calamities that are clearly traceable to no wilful or human agency. In the present case, they are perfectly aware that neither the law, nor the Government, nor their employers, are in any degree to blame for the misfortune that has overtaken them. They have, therefore, borne their privations with singular calmness. They have accepted thankfully a good deal of assistance from their masters, and of those who have been altogether thrown out of work, a considerable number have applied for parish relief; so that in many districts the pressure on the rate fund has more than doubled the usual amount. But the operatives, as a rule, are peculiarly averse to all application to the Relieving Officer. They are conscious that they are only too anxious for work, if only they could obtain it; and, therefore, feel great annoyance at the idea of a "labour test." They are accustomed to extremely good food; and the scanty pittance of legal charity strikes them as miserably insufficient. The rent, too, of having "the workhouse offered" to them is insupportable. Then, again, the Guardians, in the execution of a somewhat harsh, but in ordinary cases, quite justifiable precaution, mostly refuse assistance as long as the applicant has any property at all. Now, as all the operatives have household furniture, and many of them furniture of considerable value, they are obliged to sell—or sell this before they can obtain relief;—and this they will only do in the last extremity. It is obvious that the Poor Law Board must as soon as possible take up the consideration of this question, and sanction such a relaxation of the ordinary practice as, without introducing dangerous or permanent laxity, shall meet an unusual emergency in a sagacious and humane manner. It clearly can be for nobody's advantage that a large part of our most industrious and thriving population should be reduced, before any aid is rendered them, to a state of destitution from which only very liberal and long-continued aid can again raise them. "A stitch in time" may here "save nine."

The factory workers, too, though not often among the depositors in Savings Banks, are by no means altogether as unthrifty a class as it is usual to represent them. They subscribe largely to Trades' Unions, to Sick Clubs, and to various "Friendly Societies," organised and conducted by themselves—such as the Foresters, the Odd Fellows Club, and so on. From several of these they obtain assistance in times of pressure to long continued but such assistance most of them have been partially subsisting for some months. But all these resources are now undergoing a rapid progress of exhaustation; and the shopkeepers' power of giving credit—another great resource—will soon come to an end also. The revenue returns *as yet* have only given the very faintest indication of diminished consumption of dutiable and exciseable articles, but the dimunition *began* sometime since, and the effect will be clearly enough apparent in the ensuing quarter. It always takes some weeks before this operation reaches the actual receipts of the tax collector. Mr. Gladstone may be content to wait and see the precise amount and nature of the deficiency before he proposes additional taxes to provide for it; but it is simply impossible that by far the largest body of workmen in the Empire, with the greatest number of subsidiary trades dependent upon them, should be reduced to half work and half wages for six or eight months without the consequences being legibly written in that most sure and sensitive of all barometers, the Customs' and Excise Returns. We cannot look to any general rush that before Parliament rises it will be found necessary both to afford a considerable amount of abnormal assistance to the suffering operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire, and to provide for a considerable falling-off in the revenue arising out of that suffering.

NAVAL ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

(From the Weekly Scotsman, April 12.)

Several months ago we maintained that the conjoined science of attack and defence was in a state so transitive and indistinct as to set practical experience and professional knowledge at nought, and to open up an arena in which every man of common sense, judgment, and knowledge had as good a chance, if speculating in the right direction, as the most experienced naval and military adepts. The encounter of the Merrimac with the Congress and Cumberland, and the Monitor's subsequent battle with the Merrimac, was held by many persons as settling the whole question of the "invulnerability" of iron ships, when lo! experiments at Shoeburyness appear to reverse the whole lesson of the American naval battle. Without pronouncing on the effects of those comparatively limited, but still very striking, experiments, it may safely be said that the one thing that has been proved by the curious contests in James's River is the soundness of the sceptical policy which we have just alluded to. If any people there be who have prophesied results such as those which occurred, they have been bold and vague speculators who find themselves in the right by chance. On the other hand, that none of the experienced adepts has set down such results as the thing to be expected is proved by our own astonishment, almost amounting to paralysis of judgment, which the affair has created in professional circles. So utterly was the whole beyond calculation, that, founding upon it, and upon it alone, men with the heavy responsibility resting upon them of legislative power and political leadership, came forward to demand that nearly all that has been done down to the latest moment at enormous cost and with a great expenditure of professional zeal and talent, for fitting this country for defence, is to be absolutely abandoned—to be sacrificed as a false speculation. As if in obedience to the illustrious philosophical maxim—generally employed in its original Latin shape—which recommends that experiments should be made on things worthless, our brethren in the other hemisphere have made a great experiment for us and all the world in the worthless, and far worse than worthless, civil war of theirs—an experiment doubtless of immense value, but we shall lose its use if we miscalculate its tenor and suppose that it at once teaches any fixed principle in naval warfare or national defence. The great service of the experiment, on the other hand, is in the rebuke it gives to dogmatism, and the glimpse it affords us to the absolute uncertainty of the future of naval warfare, and the danger of treating any principle regarding it as a fixed one.

The double result of the contest—the plot and counter plot—have all the interest of a novel. A strong man takes possession, and a stronger comes and dispossesses him; but who or rather what is to be the strongest—attack or defence—the stationary or the floating—stone or iron? Wood seems in every way to have had the worst of it, and yet it is not to be held as entirely proved that our wooden navy is nought. Though the eagle may mistake a wolf for a lamb and get bitten, it does not follow that the breed of eagles will be extinguished, or that they shall all become entirely powerless to encroach. No doubt a lesson has been given to this sort of craft. Vessels in the position of the Congress and Cumberland, when they see the approach of a monster steam-ram or floating fortress, will know that it is time to show their heels. But rapidity and agility are needed in warfare, as well as weight of metal; and heavy field artillery does not supersede riflemen and light cavalry. In all assaults by surprise at a distance, such as cutting out expeditions, we must have light swift craft of some kind. That something other than the usual stock of our steam navy may be invented for this purpose is possible and likely; but it has not yet come up, and in the meantime we must look to what we have. And, indeed, this same dreaded Merrimac is a token that common timber vessels are not so far as *her* practical testimony goes, utterly wasted since she was made out of a timber shoop of war which had been scuttled and sunk at the abandonment of Norfolk Navy-yard, and was afterward set afloat by the Confederates.

Another thing not yet proved—indeed, disputed on all hands—is that either she or her formidable rival will be fit for distant expeditions, on the ground of their mere capacity to live at sea, independently of all questions about speed and lightness. The Merrimac is regular floating battery, constructed in great measure on the principles of a land battery, opposing as little as possible of flat front to the enemy, but sloping downwards like the glacis of a fort. She is, in fact, just an ordinary steam-vessel, with a great iron roof built upon her—a roof so heavy that it depresses the whole hull under water. The Monitor, again, is just an iron raft, with a round tower or castle standing on it. It is singular how old thing sthus become new, for the earliest fighting ships of modern Europe were nearly of the same construction, though of different material, the fighting part of the vessel being a round wooden tower, which was supposed to have left nothing to represent it in the present day, except the name of forecastle, which still adheres to the portion of the ship where it stood. The terror of the Merrimac lay in a principle still older, for at the battle of Salamis and the other Greek naval engagements, victory was decided by running down the enemy with greater weight of prow in propelling power; and though in the late contest the monster which performed the running down feat by smashing in the sides of the poor Cumberland, and tossing her guns and fighting gear adrift, had the tables afterwards turned against her, we would not be surprised if this feat should be the turning point in the whole complicated question, by showing the immense power of attack that can be given to heavy masses projected forward by their own steam, and at the same time as strong for defence against missiles as iron work can make them.

As to the Monitor, through she came off the hero of the day, we may depend on it that her weak point will yet be found. The claims of her admirers make her merits come too close to perfection, and predicate a revolution in the world's affairs which it is astounding to contemplate. The sceptical tell us that such an ironraft is fit only for narrow waters, and that in a sea, she would "turtle up" as it is termed, or be turned over on her face with her back upwards, after the manner of stowing away that esculent cratacian. Her friends say again, that she will lie on the water like a duck, and can turn in any direction, danger or even inconvenience in all weathers and in all waters. She is, in short, a compact box, without an orifice to admit missile or sea, the inmates of which are as safe and snug as oysters, while the human or elemental storm, as the case may be, rages around.

If this be so, just look for a moment at the wide results. The build which makes so perfect a war vessel will be equally available for commerce. Nothing can be more cramping and inconvenient for the stowage especially of large articles than the forms rendered necessary in shipbuilding. But the merchant will now be able to send a cargo to sea all packed away in a roomy convenient warerooom. Nay, another step or two may enable him to launch what serves him for a warerooom at land, and take it to sea, goods and all. Then will all canvas, spars, and ropes—even the remnant of the old picturesqueness which lingers about steam shipping—disappear from the ocean, and it will be dotted over with huge circulation pots, like so many floating gasometers.

Further, there will be no longer a necessity for deep harbours. We could launch our navy with a smooth sea, and hide in his favour. All these fortunate accessories were to be provided by his "star;" but he did not advance matters far enough to give free action to this luminary. In the meantime, what is evident is, that if the late contest spea's out results so plainly as to command us to stop all fort-building and other preparations for defence, it should likewise stop the erecting of harbours, and the building of all vessels with bows, sterns and keels.

LITERATURE.

GUBBINISM AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

(From the London Review, April 5.)

MR. GUBBINS, of Benares, is of opinion that no gentleman who passes an examination with credit is likely to be able to ride, and the nonsense is gravely repeated by members of Parliament as a reason for throwing discredit on the plan for opening the Civil Service of India to public competition. Mr. Gubbins is also of opinion that the successful candidates for Indian appointments do not come up to the standard of perfection once common among Haileybury men; and that they are generally wanting in the manners and tone of gentlemen. Most of the opposition to the principles advocated by the Royal Commission of 1853 is, no doubt, based upon theories of similar value to those laid down by the gentlemanly Mr. Gubbins. As for the young men who have been lately sent out to India under the new system, we do not care to defend them—they must be contented to put up with the censure of a number of their seniors, who having belonged to the ancient *regime*, naturally are of opinion that there is nothing like it. Even were it true that the first body of civil servants who have been draughted off to Calcutta and Madras under the new *régime* are deficient in the horsebreaking qualities of their predecessors, it would not prove much. In the first place, they are young and they have a life before them to learn in. Nor is the object of opening the path of honour and ambition to men of talent to secure the services of the best men of talent and education themselves. That, no doubt, is something, for there is no special virtue about the nephews of old India directors which makes them *ipso facto* gentlemen, nor is there any inherent vice in scholarship and learning which prevents a young gentleman of intellectual ability from learning to manage a horse or to acquire manners. The recent alterations would be extremely useful if they had no other effect than to inspirit the class who would have been sent out under the old system to make themselves competent candidates for election under the new. But, in the second place, with all respect for the authorities quoted, we are not in the least inclined to believe the fact. Haileybury was not a nursery of all the virtues, nor has the old Indian service been so remarkable for morality and good behaviour that nothing can enter into comparison with it. Precisely the same foolish objections have been urged time after time against many important measures of reform. The method of free election to university fellowship has been condemned in like terms by many an honest opponent of all theoretic change; every day the innate ignorance and impertinence of this species of criticism. Scholars and gentlemen are not always synonymous names, but on the whole the proverbial combination is quite as proper as that which unites the characters of officers and gentlemen. At the bar, in the army, and in the church, experience teaches us, in spite of professional rubbinism, that the men of the highest character, on the whole, are men of intellectual power and distinction.

The amendment with which Mr. Baillie Cochrane and Mr. Peacocke flitted for a few hours in the course of Tuesday's debate was about as logical as might be expected from gentlemen who dislike and dislike to examination. "Many of the qualities constituting a good public officer,—good principles, good habits, sound judgment, general intelligence, and energy,—cannot be tested by any plan of public competition; the introduction, *therefore*, of such a system into all the departments of the public service would be very injurious to their efficiency." Nobody in his senses, except perhaps a Gubbinsite mandarin, ever maintained that an examination is a fiery and crucial ordeal, which is a complete test of moral and mental capacity. All that is said by those who are good judges on the point is, that it is a *better* test of Mr. Cochrane's list of "qualities" than a system of close patronage. Lord Stanley, indeed, well remarked that it was by no means an indifferent proof even of the "qualities" in question. But the real question is, what is to be given us in its place? An able writer once said, that by an educational standard we were at least sure of obtaining a candidate who had been educated, while appointments on moral grounds would only result in our getting hold of "somebody's nephew." We wish we were even sure of that. If "somebody's nephew" were invariably the fortunate competitor, there would be some faint hope that "somebody" might be responsible for the good conduct of his kinsman. Unfortunately, as matters stand at present, we only manage to secure the nephew of an independent elector, who has given "somebody" his vote. It is astonishing in the face of all that is known about the distribution of civil patronage, that anybody should have the temerity to assert that Mr. Cochrane's fear that influence by which the nominee succeeds is a real check upon him. Yet this stale and ridiculous assertion is duly made, and possibly credited, each time that it is proposed to bestow the patronage of the country on those who have given us the best guarantee possible of their sense of responsibility, namely, by educating themselves.

The instances so carefully collected by political Gubbinses in the country (we mean no personal disrespect to the Commissioner of Benares in applying his name to a class whose prejudices and interests he represents) of ludicrous misappointments which are due to the competitive system, prove very little. If more careers were open to young men of character and attainments, they would be less anxious to clutch at that first thing presented itself, and would exercise more wisdom in their ambition. Where are all the names of the pious who have perished? asked the sceptical philosopher who was shown the votive offerings of the pious sailors who had been saved by the intercession of their gods. Mr. Clifford tells us of two country school-masters who found their way into the ranks of the boatmen of the Ganges. Where is the list of the *prototypes* of the Gubbinism who have been named to posts equally inappropriate? The Fitzbattleaxes have succeeded in returning a younger son as the member for their division of the country. What shall be given to the relations of the faithful few whose votes have decided the election? Free access to all the humbler civil posts that Fitzbattleaxes can command. That impossible lawyer Burfuz has shown himself active in canvassing, and useful in getting up counter-petitions to secure the family borough. Therefore, a recordership is the reward in all probability of the profound and learned Mr. Burfuz; and clerkships in the Treasury are bestowed upon his sons. The rector of the parish has a cousin who is in the House. Tide-waitorships, by right of his cousin's position, belong to some youth whom the rector delighteth to honour. Such is the system which at present holds its ground against competition. We are far from saying that its candidate of merit makes his way in together with the crowd who press in at the broad gate of political promotion, or that merit has never anything to do with one's good luck. What we complain of is, that even those who win on account of their merit, win nevertheless by favour. People who cry out against these abuses, are reproached with wishing to deliver over the administration of the country to the hands of young pedants. No charge can be more absurdly unjust. Nobody asks that a young gentleman who has done well at the university should be put into a place of emolument or authority. We only ask that he should be allowed to take his chance of rising with the other young gentlemen of his age who have no such antecedents on which to found their claims. He has as good a right to expect to do well in the civil service as that of his contemporaries who have never done anything more important than following his lordship's foxhounds. Give him, then, the opportunity of seeing whether in course of time he may not educate himself into being a valuable public servant. At present he is robbed, not of political power or authority—that no one proposes to entrust to him. He is robbed of future possibilities. When he is twenty years older, he finds men who were once his inferiors, converted into good civil officers. What has made them such, has been the training from which he has been excluded. If he had possessed their chances, it is only reasonable to suppose that he would have been a still better civil officer than even they.

Much folly and more insolence is periodically displayed in the reflections that are so often cast upon the questions set to the civil candidates, and on the able examiners who set them. If Mr. Clifford and Mr. Peacocke mean that no questions are to be put in the civil examinations which they themselves are not able to answer, they had better say so. We do not, however, think that a middle-aged member of Parliament is the best judge of the problems in history or language which it is desirable to submit to young men who have just completed their education; and, indeed, it so happens that one or two philological questions, of which Mr. Peacocke makes such unmerciful fun, are questions which could be readily solved by any person of moderate scholastic attainments. Mr. Bentinck's language on the subject is still more absurd, and shows to demonstration that he is talking beyond his depth. Everybody who has ever been examined at a University knows that no candidate is expected to exhaust all human knowledge on the subjects proposed. Questions are set on a wide circle of topics, with the object of preventing any meritorious examinee from finding himself fixed by a point to which he has not happened to direct his attention. Abstruse questions are thrown in here and there, partly, no doubt, that abstruse learning may be rewarded; but chiefly in order to test the impromptu ability with which a clever man can bring what he does know to bear on the discussion of what he does not. Mr. Bentinck, with the ludicrous pomposity of ignorance, thinks that this opens a door to favouritism and fraud. He goes on to protest against any "tribunal which is secret and irresponsible in its functions." This is the acme of Gubbinism, and we congratulate the advocates of the old system of patronage on a champion whose objection to examinations is of so moral and constitutional a kind.

Lord Stanley's speech on Tuesday night was worthy of himself and of the country. It is a compendium of luminous answers to all the objections that have been started to free competition. He left nothing unbroached that was advanced upon the opposite side, and he discussed each point with a brevity and conciseness that thoroughly deserves admiration. The scandals of Tory patronage are in some slight degree redeemed by the support lent by the ablest member of the Tory Administration to the cause of Reform. That cause would be more certain of success if it were not deserted by its own natural protectors and supporters. For many years back the system of competitive examinations has been sneered at by the very order in whose interest it is introduced. The educated classes have contracted a curious habit of holding on by the class spirit to protect themselves against the class below. The day, it is to be hoped, is far distant when political power will fall into the hands of mere men of letters. But the true question at issue is, not whether men of letters are to have power, but whether their sons are to have a fair start in life? Unhappily, the grand and venerable watchword of the old Liberal party has fallen into disuse. Peace, retrenchment, and reform, is still a noble motto, though it may have been prepared by demagogues. Theologians are in the habit of talking of the "Church of the future;" it would be as well if politicians sometimes thought of the "Liberal party of the future." Peace is a great blessing, though it is not better than national honour; retrenchment is a valuable end, though it should be held of less consequence than national security; and Reform is a noble cause, for all the discredit cast on it by monster constituencies and democratic charlatans; and amidst the abuses which demand reform, none is so flagrant as the habitual abuse of the patronage of Government.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Rs. 2½ in Bombay.
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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. Pattern of the new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation have been received and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay:—

MILITARY UNIFORM, &c.
A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
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Scarlet do. do.
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New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
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Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.
The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.
Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar, Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.
Not a number of all the valises, sent has the old Indian service been so remarkable for morality and good behaviour that nothing can enter into comparison with it. Precisely the same foolish objections have been urged time after time against many important measures of reform. The method of free election to university fellowship has been condemned in like terms by many an honest opponent of all theoretic change; every day the innate ignorance and impertinence of this species of criticism. Scholars and gentlemen are not always synonymous names, but on the whole the proverbial combination is quite as proper as that which unites the characters of officers and gentlemen. At the bar, in the army, and in the church, experience teaches us, in spite of professional rubbinism, that the men of the highest character, on the whole, are men of intellectual power and distinction.

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Capital Travelling Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 20
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An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.
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Black Faris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
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REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF BY THE HORSE GUARDS.
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.
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Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.
A large assortment of rich Pugrees.
The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body.
Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
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First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 60 per doz.
A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 24 per doz.
White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

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Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
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Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian," "Moolian and Guzerat," "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."
Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."
Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.
Oxonians and Cambridge, a new shape.
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Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

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FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—
12 reels ½ inch.
12 „ ¾ „
12 „ 1 „
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STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—
½ inch, per foot ..... As. 14
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Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.
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MRS. LAKE
HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—
Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
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White and Black Barege Burnooses.
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Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnooses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
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ALSO,
Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked cheap Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tartatan Dresses.
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White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black, Barege, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zeuve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."
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JUST RECEIVED, *fresh and new*, a few dozens of the following varieties of Biscuits from the above well-known house:—

	Rs.	A.
Mixed ..... Per tin...	2	0
Captain's ..... „ ...	1	8
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Ginger Nuts ..... „	1	12
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Ginger Drops ..... „	2	0
Italians (very superior) ..... „	2	12
Plain Arrowroot ..... „	1	12
Victoria's ..... „	1	12
Lemon Deserts ..... „	2	4
Orange ditto ..... „	2	4

PERFUMERY,
FROM PIESSE AND LUBIN, OF LONDON.

Kiss-me-quick. Per bottle...	Rs. 1-12 and...	3 4
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28 Medow

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—May 25, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th APRIL AND 3rd MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in our harbour this morning with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 12th instant at 6 P. M., arrived at Aden on the 18th at 1 A. M., and left at noon.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain Nimmo; Mrs. Curling, and one native servant; Captain Dundas; Rev. J. Mitchell; Mrs. Mitchell; Miss Mitchell; Mr. Baines; Mrs. Baines, and infant; Mr. Elsdale; Mr. Nethersole; Mrs. Nethersole; E. Johnson, infant and child; Ensign Handcock; Mr. G. Osbourne; J. Howard; S. Greaves; J. Alcock; Captain Goss, R.N.; a native servant of Captain Allardyce; a native servant of Major Crawford; J. Hamilton; G. Monro: Mr. McCheane; a native servant of Mr. Grant; a native servant of Colonel Elliott; and two native servants of Mr. Rich.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Lancarte.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Wilmot; Mr. Foster; and G. Anderson.

From Suez.—One native; Mr. T. Olive: two Lascars; a native servant of Mrs. Woosnam; a native servant of Mr. Fleming; Mr. T. Burge; Mr. T. White; and Mr. T. Crabbe.

She has on board mails and passengers ex *Massilia* from Southampton 27th April, and and ex *Euxine* from Marseilles 5th May 1862.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The International Exhibition was opened with great success on the 1st of May, Prince Oscar of Sweden and the Prince of Prussia assisted. Upwards of 35,000 persons were present. Not a single accident. Weather most auspicious.

General M'Clennan's army is still encamped before Yorktown. The Federal gunboats have shelled Yorktown without making any impression. Fort Pulaski has surrendered to the Federalists. In the West, Beauregard continues to hold his entrenched position at Corinth. The Federals are reported to have attacked the approaches to New Orleans.

The French ambassador at Washington lately went to Richmond on a special mission from his government.

President Lincolm has signed the bill emancipating the slaves in Columbia.

It is settled that General Goyon shall leave Rome and return to France immediately.

Victor Emmanual has been enthusiastically received in Naples.

The Order of the Garter is to be conferred on Lord Canning, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, and Lord Fitzwilliam.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Lieutenant General John Tulloch, Bengal Infantry—William Lavie, Esq., late Madras Civil Service—Colonel F. Gottreux, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieutenant H. J. Nixon, Retired List, Madras Army.

Lord Canning arrived unexpectedly at Dover on the afternoon of the 26th of April.

The Japanese ambassadors landed at Dover on the 30th April, and were presented with addresses by the Mayor and Corporation. They took part in the ceremonial at the opening of the International Exhibition on the following day. They have since had an interview with Earl Russell.

Alderman Salomons has given notice in the Court of Common Council of his intention to move the freedom of the City in a gold box to Earl Canning.

Subscriptions in aid of the distress in Lancashire are flowing in to the Lord Mayor.

The unemployed operatives of Manchester have appealed to the Mayor and poor-law guardians against the inadequacy of the relief at present afforded.

Lieut. Thomas Cadell, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, and Lieut. Edward T. Thackeray, Bengal Engineers, have been gazetted for the Victoria Cross.

A few further explanations in reference to Amalgamation have been given in the House of Commons by Sir C. Wood.

The new Russian loan of £15,000,000 has met with little favour.

The Pope has determined not to send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

The court-martial on Captain Robertson sentenced him to be cashiered for not having taken proper steps to vindicate his character. This sentence has not been confirmed; and Captain Robertson has been ordered to join his trooop and take command of it.

The elections in Prussia have as yet gone completely against the government, especially in Berlin.

The Mexican government have committed fresh acts of violence against the French. Reinforcements of troops and materiel are to be despatched from Brest to Mexico.

A Swiss Embassy is about to be despatched to Japan.

The Queen left Windsor for Balmoral the evening before the opening of the Exhibition.

Lord Clyde has made a report upon the Volunteer Review at Brighton, in which he speaks with approbation of the order and discipline of the force.

Queen Christina of Spain has arrived in London.

It is affirmed that the Pope, with the consent of the cardinals, has named Cardinal de-Angelis, Archbishop of Parma, to be his successor.

A great conflagration has taken place in the city of Kingston, in Jamaica; the principal part of the city has been destroyed. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

Dr. Smethurst has obtained a verdict on the will of Miss Bankes.

The election for Lambeth takes place today. The candidates are Mr. Sleigh, Mr. Doulton, and Mr. Wilkinson. For Oldham, Mr. Hibbert is the only candidate.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; 30 days' 2s. Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103½ Ditto Five-and-a-half, 109.

Indian Five per Cents., 108 ¾.

Consols for Money, 93¾ to 93⅞; Ditto, Account (June 10), 94.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Money Market, firmer.

English Funds quiet.

Produce Markets remain dull. *Tea* lower. *Silk* dull. *Indigo* firm. *Sugar* still depressed. *Rice* steady. *Saltpetre* very firm. *Jute* inactive. *Cutch* lower. *Shellac* 15s. per cwt. lower.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 89s.; good middling, 90s. to 92s.; fine middling, 93s. to 96s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed dull at 60s. for Calcutta: *Rapeseed* held at 72s. for Guzerat and 66s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil in better demand at £49 10s. for Ceylon, and £50 to £50 10s, for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling fair New Orleans, 13⅜d.; fair Broach 9½d.; fair Dhollera, 8½d. per lb. Market quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. to 9s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 11s. to 11s. 3d. Maddapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs. 4s. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 15d. to 15¼d. per lb. Market very firm, but little doing.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, *May* 3, 1862.

By intelligence to 21st April, brought by the Hibernian, which has just arrived at Londonderry from New York, we learn that the Federal generals operating in conjunction with the main army before Yorktown were steadily pushing forward. General Banks was rapidly advancing in the direction of Richmond, and general M'Dowell had occupied Fredericksburg. The Confederate General Jackson is reported to have retired from Shemandoah Valley to Gordonsville, before General Banks's advance columns. These accounts are all from Northern sources, and nothing is said of the progress of the siege of Yorktown. General Beauregard, it has been ascertaine, has 100,000 men at Corinth, which he was fortifying most extensively. The Federals had occupied Apalachicola, on the coast of Florida, without resistance.

The New York papers affirm that an intercepted telegram, from General Beauregard, dated the 9th of April, after the battle of Pittsburg, states that he had only 35,000 effective troops. He expects that Van Dorn may possibly join him with 15,000 and requests reinforcements. He thinks that the Confederates might afford to lose Savannah and Charleston for the purpose of defeating Buell; as, if the Confederates are defeated at Corinth, they lose the Mississippi valley and probably their cause.

There seems scarcely any possibility of doubt that for some reason or other General Goyon, the devoted ally of the Papal power, is about to be recalled from Rome. The Marquis de Lavalette staked all upon the issue, refused to return to Rome unless his rival were recalled, and, to the great surprise of every one, gained his point. It is stated that renewed proposals are to be made by the French government to Rome, with the view of effecting some compromise between the Pope and the King of Italy; and that Marshal Niel is to be despatched to Rome charged with military and diplomatic powers for the purpose. The news that General Goyon is to be recalled has created the greatest sensation in Paris and in Turin. The 'Constitutionel' of yesterday contains the following:—

The return of General Goyon has provoked exaggerated suppositions. We believe that the journals which have looked upon the return of General Goyon as a serious indication of a change in Roman affairs are labouring under a delusion. We are persuaded that nothing has been changed, because nothing can be changed, in the policy of the French government towards Rome.

Both France and Spain are resolved on proceeding against Mexico. France continues to despatch fresh forces to Vera Cruz, and the 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting upon the intolerable conduct of the Mexican government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

Acts of violence are by no means uncommon at the present moment in the south of Italy, but the telegram communicates one of a most daring description in the north. A band of six thieves, we are told, armed with pistols and daggers, invaded one of the principal banks in Genoa, garrotted the officials, and carried away in safety the sum of 800,000 francs.

We learn by a telegram from Lisbon, dated the 1st May, that the King of Portugal has officially amounced his approaching marriage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, May 2, evening.

To-day the king received a deputation of Senators and Deputies. In replying to the address presented to him, his Majesty expressed his affection and gratitude at the splendid reception which he had met with. The king concluded his speech with these words:—"Public safety is not yet re-established because Rome is the centre of conspiracies, but believe me when I say that as much as the Italians wish to recover Rome and French wish quite as much to terminate their occupations of it."

From the 'Gazette' of May 2.)

INDIA-OFFICE, *April 28.*

Addresses of condolence with her Majesty have been received by the Secretary of State for India, and laid before her Majesty, from—the Governor and Council at Madras—the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Madras—the Rajah of Travancore—the members of the Bombay Association—the Trades' Association at Madras—the European and Native Inhabitants of the City, Station, and District of Agra; the City, Station, and District of Furruckabad; the City, Station, and District of Muttra; Town and District of Etawah; and Town and District of Mynporie; forming the Agra District—the Inhabitants of British Cochin and Malabar—the European and Native Residents at Calcutta—the Inhabitants of Allahabad, North-west Provinces.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major R. L. Taylor, C.B.	.....	Staff Corps.
Major R. M. Westropp	.....	14th N. I.
Capt. J. T. Newall	.....	Staff Corps.
Capt. W. H. Blowers	.....	„ „
Lieut. E. W. West	.....	„ „
Lieut. W. H. Pye	.....	31st N. I.
Lieut. F. C. Davidson	.....	19th „

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Major J. L. Evans	.....	Staff Corps 6 mo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
April 24	Epaminondas	Heasley	Liverpool.
25	Caduceus	Holton	Portsmouth.
25	The Duke	Hawkins	Liverpool.
28	Herefordshire	Walker	Gravesend.
28	Sir John Lawrence	Sinclair	Liverpool.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

			Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	March	23	April 28.	May 2.
MADRAS	„	28		
BOMBAY	„	27		
BURMAH	Feb.	15		
CHINA	„	15		
CEYLON	March	1		

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